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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,594	10/10/2003	Linda Sosna	718175.2	2593
27128	7590	06/21/2005	EXAMINER	
BLACKWELL SANDERS PEPPER MARTIN LLP			NGUYEN, HUNG T	
720 OLIVE STREET			ART UNIT	
SUITE 2400			PAPER NUMBER	
ST. LOUIS, MO 63101			2636	
DATE MAILED: 06/21/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/605,594

Applicant(s)

SOSNA, LINDA

Examiner

Hung T. Nguyen

Art Unit

2636

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 26-44 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,7-17,21 and 22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5,6,18-20 and 23 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 10-12 & 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ewing et al. (U.S. 6,181,246) in view of Staehle, Jr. (U.S. 5,661,456).

Regarding claim 1, Ewing discloses a personal travel bag having an alarm for detecting the opening of the zipper [figs.1,3, col.1, lines 4-7 and col.2, lines 11-25] comprising:

- a detector / activation (15) for detecting the opening of the zipper [col.3, lines 29-35 and col.4, lines 14-21];
- an alarm signal (1) will be triggered when the zipper of the travel bag is opening [col.2, lines 11-16, lines 59-62, col.3, lines 23-35 col.4, lines 14-21];
- an alarm device can be attached to the travel bag with the detector (15) placing it in an electrically open position [col.3, lines 57-67];
- a circuit means (16) in electronic communication with the detectors as the first switch (15) and the second switch (17) [fig.1,3, col.2, lines 29-38 and col.3, lines 11-35];

Art Unit: 2636

- an alarm device which is detached to the travel bag [col.3, lines 57-67];
- a button (37) from a remote control (40) which may arm & disarm the alarm device (1) [col.2, lines 31-37, col.3, lines 36-49 and col.4, lines 9-21];
- the remote control (40) could do activation & deactivation the alarm device (1) [fig.4, col.2, lines 29-37 and col.3, lines 36-55].

Ewing does not specifically mention terms as partially opened position, operator input means further including means for sounding the alarm signal regardless of the state of operation as programmed / set up the alarm device as claimed by the applicant.

However, the reference of Ewing clearly teaches the function to detect unauthorized person to tamper the zipper of the travel bag which is in closed position which is set by the user and the alarm device can be activated & deactivated by the remote control unit (40) by wireless signal [fig.1,3-4, col.2, lines 29-38 and col.3, lines 11-55].

Furthermore, Staehle, Jr. teaches a theft preventive purse comprising an opening with a keypad (18) situated adjacent thereto with the keypad adapted to transmit an access signal for a predetermined amount of time upon the entry of a proper code and a panic button (28) is an independently switch which can be activated by the user at any time for activating the alarm signal **regardless of the orientation** of the purse have been accessed [col.4, lines 15-22 and line 66 col. col.5, line 14].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have the teaching of Staehle in the system of Ewing for providing more security to the user as to activate the alarm device at any time as desired regardless the operator input means.

Regarding claim 3, Ewing discloses the button (37) is a panic button from a remote control (40) which may arm & disarm the alarm device (1) [col.2, lines 31-37, col.3, lines 36-49 and col.4, lines 9-21].

Regarding claims 10, Ewing discloses a personal travel bag having an alarm for detecting the opening of the zipper [figs.1,3, col.1, lines 4-7 and col.2, lines 11-25] comprising:

- a detector / activation (15) for detecting the opening of the zipper [col.3, lines 29-35 and col.4, lines 14-21];
- an alarm signal (1) will be triggered when the zipper of the travel bag is opening [col.2, lines 11-16, lines 59-62, col.3, lines 23-35 col.4, lines 14-21];
- an alarm device can be attached to the travel bag with the detector (15) placing it in an electrically open position [col.3, lines 57-67];
- a circuit means (16) in electronic communication with the detectors as the first switch (15) and the second switch (17) [fig.1,3, col.2, lines 29-38 and col.3, lines 11-35];
- an alarm device which is detached to the travel bag [col.3, lines 57-67];
- a button (37) from a remote control (40) which may arm & disarm the alarm device (1) [col.2, lines 31-37, col.3, lines 36-49 and col.4, lines 9-21];
- the remote control (40) could do activation & deactivation the alarm device (1) [fig.4, col.2, lines 29-37 and col.3, lines 36-55].

Art Unit: 2636

Ewing does not specifically mention terms as partially opened position, second operator input means for activated the alarm signal when the device is in either its first or second states of operation as claimed by the applicant.

However, the reference of Ewing clearly teaches the function to detect unauthorized person to tamper the zipper of the travel bag which is in closed position which is set by the user and the alarm device can be activated & deactivated by the remote control unit (40) by wireless signal [fig.1,3-4, col.2, lines 29-38 and col.3, lines 11-55].

Furthermore, Staehle, Jr. teaches a theft preventive purse comprising an opening with a keypad (18) situated adjacent thereto with the keypad adapted to transmit an access signal for a predetermined amount of time upon the entry of a proper code and a panic button (28) is an independently switch which can be activated by the user at any time for activating the alarm signal **regardless of the orientation** of the purse have been accessed [col.4, lines 15-22 and line 66 col. col.5, line 14].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ the teaching of Staehle in the system of Ewing for providing more security to the user as to activate the alarm device at any time as desired regardless the operator input means.

Regarding claims 11-12, Ewing does not specifically mention the security alarm device having a keypad as a security code as claimed by the applicant.

Staehle, Jr. teaches a theft preventive purse comprising an opening with a keypad (18) situated adjacent thereto with the keypad adapted to transmit an access signal for a

Art Unit: 2636

predetermined amount of time upon the entry of a proper code [col.4, lines 15-22 and line 66 col. col.5, line 14].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use the teaching of Staehle in the system of Ewing for providing more security as using the code signals to activate or deactivate the alarm device.

Regarding claim 13, Ewing discloses the button (37) is a panic button from the remote control (40) which may arm & disarm the alarm device (1) [col.2, lines 31-37, col.3, lines 36-49 and col.4, lines 9-21]; and

Staehle, Jr. teaches the panic button (28) is an independently switch which can be activated by the user at any time for activating the alarm signal **regardless of the orientation** of the purse have been accessed [col.4, lines 15-22 and line 66 col. col.5, line 14].

Regarding claims 14-16, Ewing discloses the button (37) is a panic button which is depressed for a predetermined period of time from the remote control (40) which may arm & disarm the alarm device (1) [col.2, lines 31-37, col.3, lines 36-49 and col.4, lines 9-21].

Regarding claim 17, Ewing does not specifically mention the security alarm device having a keypad as a security code as claimed by the applicant.

Staehle, Jr. teaches a theft preventive purse comprising an opening with a keypad (18) situated adjacent thereto with the keypad adapted to transmit an access signal for a

Art Unit: 2636

predetermined amount of time upon the entry of a proper code [col.4, lines 15-22 and line 66 col. col.5, line 14].

3. Claims 4, 7 & 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ewing et al. (U.S. 6,181,246) in view of Staehle, Jr. (U.S. 5,661,456) further in view of Johnson et al. (U.S. 6,380,856).

Regarding claim 4, Ewing does not specifically mention input means includes a plurality of push buttons as security code as claimed by the applicant.

Johnson teaches baggage entertainment device which can be programmed the sensor and having combination of personal identification as security code to turn on or off or opening the baggage [fig.2, col.4, lines 33-36 and col.5, lines 2-16].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have the teaching of Johnson & Staehle, Jr. in the system of Ewing for providing more security as using the code signals to activate or deactivate the alarm device.

Regarding claim 7, Johnson teaches baggage entertainment device which having alarm signal by lighting means [col.4, lines 45-57].

Regarding claims 21-22, Johnson teaches baggage entertainment device which having alarm signal by lighting means [col.4, lines 45-57].

Art Unit: 2636

4. Claims 8-9 & 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ewing et al. (U.S. 6,181,246) in view of Staehle, Jr. (U.S. 5,661,456) further in view of Kyles (U.S. 6,133,831).

Regarding claims 8-9, Ewing & Staehle, Jr. do not specifically mention the detector includes a pin member removably connected to the security alarm device as claimed by the applicant.

Kyles teaches purse arm alarm system includes purse traps that are detachable from the purse by a system of pull pins that allow the strap to detach from the purse in the event that the purse is snatched [col.1, lines 47-55 and col.2, lines 44-56].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ the teaching of Kyles in the system of Ewing for providing the same function as desired.

Regarding claims 24-25, Ewing does not specifically mention the detector includes a pin member removably connected to the security alarm device as claimed by the applicant.

Kyles teaches purse arm alarm system includes purse traps that are detachable from the purse by a system of pull pins that allow the strap to detach from the purse in the event that the purse is snatched [col.1, lines 47-55 and col.2, lines 44-56].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ the teaching of Kyles & Staehle, Jr. in the system of Ewing for providing the same function as desired.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 5-6, 18-20 & 23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

6. Claims 26-44 are allowed.

Arguments & Responses

7. Applicant's argument filed on April 11, 2005 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Huang (U.S. 6,166,635) Radio burglar alarm system for travel bag.

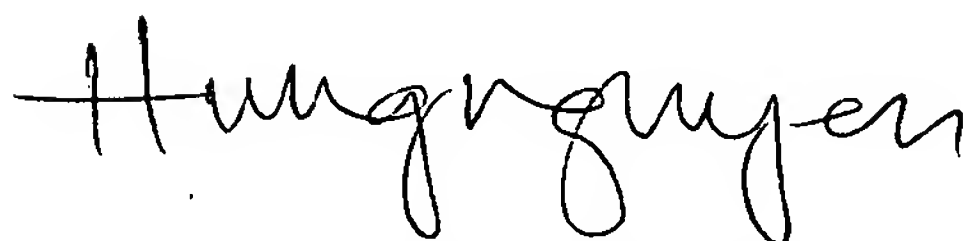
Art Unit: 2636

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung T. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-2982. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 8:00am to 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hofsass, Jeffery can be reached on (571) 272-2981. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

**HUNG NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hung Nguyen', written in a cursive style.

Examiner: Hung T. Nguyen

Date: June 16, 2004